<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>Air Photo Compilation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office No.</td>
<td>T-8269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCALITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General locality</td>
<td>Eastern Shore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Ridgely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHIEF OF PARTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ray L. Schoppe - Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth G. Crosby - Compilation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIBRARY & ARCHIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 29, 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATA RECORD

T-8269

Quadrangle (I.I): T-8269

Field Office:

War Mapping Field Party #2

Compilation Office:

Tampa, Fla.

Instructions dated (II III):

May 13, 1945

Completed survey received in office: 2/1/44

Reported to Nautical Chart Section: 2/8/44

Reviewed: 5/4/44

Applies to chart No. Date:

Redrafting Completed: 6/15/44

Registered: 5/46

Published: 1944

Compilation Scale: 1:20,000

Published Scale: 1:31,680

Scale Factor (III): 1.00

Geographic Datum (III): N.A. 1927

Datum Plane (III): M.S.L. 1929

Reference Station (III): Queen, 1934

Lat.: 38° 55' 35.552" (1096.3m) 75° 57' 39.695" (956.2m)

Long.: Adjusted Unadjusted

State Plane Coordinates (VI): Maryland Single Zone

x = 1,095,574.92 ft  y = 399,804.38 ft

Military Grid Zone (VI) A
PHOTOGRAPHS (III)

Number  Date   Time   Scale   Stage of Tide

This sheet is a red-line celluloid print of reductions of sheets previously compiled on a scale of 1:10,000 from aerial photographs. Revisions and additions were made in the compilation office from field edit notes recorded on red-line paper prints similar to the celluloid sheet.

Tide from (III); ----

Mean Range; ----    Spring Range; ----

Camera: (Kind or source)

Field Inspection by: Sam C. Dionisio, Photo Aid    date: June-Aug. 1943

Field Edit by: Sam C. Dionisio
Photo. Aid

Date of Mean High-Water Line Location (III); ----

Red-line celluloid print

Projection and indexed by (III) Washington offic.    date: June 1943

"   "   " checked by:     "    "    "    "    "    date:    "

Control plotted by:(Printed on projection)    date: --

Control checked by: ----    date: --

Radial Plot by: Previous project    date: ---

Revised

Detected by: Adelaide L. Parker, Ass't Engr. Draft date: Nov. 1943-Jan. 1944

Reviewed in compilation office by A.L. Kidwell, Jr., Photo Engr. J.H.S. Billmyer-Ass't Photo Engr.

Elevations on Field Edit Sheet
checked by:         date:
STATISTICS (III)

Land Area (Sq. Statute Miles): Previously reported

Shoreline (More than 200 meters to opposite shore): Previously reported

Shoreline (Less than 200 meters to opposite shore):

Number of Recoverable Topographic Stations established:

Number of Temporary Hydrographic Stations located by radial plot:

Leveling (to control contours) - miles: 25.2

Roman numerals indicate whether the item is to be entered by,

(II) Field Party, (III) Compilation Party, or, (VI) the Washington Office.

When entering names of personnel on this record give the surname and initials (not initials only).

Remarks:
General Procedure in the Production of Topographic Quadrangles for the War Department

This quadrangle, together with similar adjoining maps produced under Project C.S. 2884, was prepared by the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the War Department under "General Specifications for War Department Mapping Program" issued about December 1941, in which is incorporated the "Standard of Accuracy for a National Map Production Program" issued by the Bureau of the Budget under date of June 10, 1941.

The general procedure in the production of this and the adjoining quadrangles was:

PREPARATION OF BASE MAPS

Assembly into quadrangle base sheets by photographic means of previously produced planimetric maps of the area. These maps were compiled by this Bureau from aerial photographs taken in 1940 and were published in 1941 on the scale of 1:10,000. Lithographic prints of the quadrangle base sheets on cloth-mounted paper were furnished to the field parties and similar prints in red ink on celluloid sheets were furnished to the compilation office.

FIELD SURVEYS

Aerial photography with the Coast and Geodetic Survey nine-lens camera, with airplane and flight crew furnished by the U. S. Coast Guard. The photographs were taken to the scale of 1:20,000.

Ground inspection of the photographs for identification of control points, and classification and clarification of planimetric details on the photographs. The field parties were permitted to make field inspection notes either on the photographs or on the planimetric base sheet.

Contouring by plane table, directly on the photographs or on the planimetric base sheet at the option of the field party. The contouring for this quadrangle was done on the planimetric base sheet by the field party.
Supplementary vertical control was established by means of an extensive subordinate level net, furnishing unmarked elevations at road intersections, driveways, and numerous other points identifiable on the photographs.

**COMPILATION OF MANUSCRIPT**

Revision of the planimetric base map from the new photographs and addition of contours and corrections obtained by the field parties. No radial plot was made for this work.

**FIELD EDIT**

Comparison of a copy of the corrected manuscript with the ground. This included inspection for completeness and accuracy as well as the location by planetable methods of additional details, checking of nautical and aeronautical aids to navigation, etc.

Accuracy Tests – Application of systematic horizontal and vertical accuracy tests to check the maps for conformity with the specifications. These tests consisted of comparison of the map position and elevation of selected random points with the true position and elevation as independently determined by standard survey methods.

**PROCESSING IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE**

Review – Examination of the manuscript for accuracy and completeness of compilation and compliance with specifications, correcting where necessary; addition of military and state grids and other special features; and verification of the general adequacy of the manuscript as a basis for the production of a finished map.

Drafting and Reproduction – Preparation of smooth color separation drawings on 1:20,000 scale on metal-mounted "blueline" copies of the manuscript. From these drawings, negatives and printing plates were prepared for reproduction of the finished map on the scale of 1:31,680 or 1:25,000.
1. DESCRIPTION OF AREA: The area described is a 7½-minute quadrangle, situated in Caroline County, and the northwest portion of Queen Anne County, Maryland. The S.W. corner of the sheet is in Talbot Co. The Bay Line of which is U.S. Hwy 40 and the North is Tuckahoe Creek to the East.

Elevations range from 63 feet above sea level in the northwest section, to approximately 53 feet above sea level near the Tuckahoe Creek. There is only one 60-foot closed contour in the quadrangle; however, most of the 60-foot contours are closed, a few of them running beyond the quadrangle limits. In areas where there are many 60-foot contours, the country is rolling, and the contours closed, with a variation of one to three feet. A few depressed isolated 80 and 40-foot contours are scattered throughout the quadrangle. In some portions there are a few closed isolated 40-foot contours.

The main 40 and 20-foot contours are near, and more or less parallel, the creeks and streams. The main 20-foot contour follows the Tuckahoe Creek throughout the quadrangle.

As a whole, this is farming and grazing country. There are, however, scattered areas heavily wooded with deciduous and evergreen.

There are a few main state roads throughout the quadrangle, and most of the county roads are used commercially by farmers.

The largest town in the area is Ridgely, located in the northeast section.

2. COMPLETENESS OF FIELD INSPECTION: The field inspection was completed during the contouring. Field edit is complete. On the compilation the rural areas were edited, and classifications of trees, roads, and buildings are in black ink, and deletions in green ink. The towns of Ridgely, Queen Anne, Hillsboro, and Cordova, were field inspected on photographs, and where buildings are shown on the compilation, these were encircled in blue ink on the photographs; and where the field edit was not completed, the buildings inspected were inked in red on the photographs, and all deletions made in red.

On the compilation all fences and small ditches which branch off the main drainage of streams should be deleted.
3. **INTERPRETATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS:** Compilation was used.

4. **HORIZONTAL CONTROL:** Horizontal control was established by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Reports for recovery have been completed and submitted to the office. Refer to these reports for this information.

5. **VERTICAL CONTROL:** Vertical control for planetable contouring was provided by Coast and Geodetic Survey Bench Marks. The fly levels in this quadrangle were run in 1942 by Field Party #1. Some trouble was experienced at points set at culverts, bridges, and grade crossings, especially when these were at low draws. Many were found to be out from one to four feet. It is probable that the rodman raised his rod and failed to inform the instrumentman. Most of these discrepancies were in side shots. This caused a delay in the progress of contouring, and traverses had to be run over the lines as much as two miles to check points before making the vertical closures.

A few of the level lines were rerun after some of these errors were found. In these areas the contours had to be readjusted.

Supplemental levels were run by Matthew A. Stewart, Photogrammetric Aid. The level lines were short spur lines run over existing roads and trails, that had not been run in the quadrangle last year.

6. **CONTOURS AND DRAINAGE:** Contouring was done by planetable method, with the aid of a compilation. Drainage was checked by planetable and field inspection. In a few places where drainage was shown as probable drainage, some changes were made in the location of streams.

All drainage is to the southeast, the main drainage being the Tuckahoee Creek, which runs north and south throughout the quadrangle. The perennial streams shown within the quadrangle are formed by springs. The northwestern part of the area is drained by the Blackstone branch, and the central and western part by Norwich Creek. Both of these streams drain into Tuckahoee Creek, as do all the streams in the quadrangle with the exception of a small one in the vicinity of Ridgely, which drains into the Choptank River southeast of the town.

9. **WHARVES AND SHORELINE STRUCTURES:** Wharves and shoreline structures, such as small piers and landings, are shown and labeled on the compilation.
14. **ROAD CLASSIFICATION:** All roads have been classified and deletions made where necessary on the compilation.

15. **BRIDGES:** Bridge classifications were made by C. C. Fryer, Junior Topographic Engineer, while operating as a special two-man field party.

16. **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:** Buildings have been encircled and labeled. Those which had been omitted from the compilation were located by planetable and blocked in.

17. **BOUNDARY MONUMENTS AND LINES:** Boundary lines of political subdivisions, reservations, and incorporated places were drawn on the sheet by C. C. Fryer, Junior Topographic Engineer, from maps furnished by the Washington Office and other reliable sources, after they were verified locally. The Talbot-Caroline Co. line was omitted as no mention was made of Political Dist. Chapel No. 4 M.V.P.

18. **GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:** See report of Geographic Names.

19. **VERTICAL ACCURACY TEST:** A vertical accuracy test was run on quadrangles T-8269 and T-8260 between latitudes 36° 52.2'-36° 53.2' and longitudes 75° 58'-75° 59', on August 3, 1943, by Charles Hamavich, Principal Photogrammetric Aid. This is at the junction of the two quadrangles, both of which were contoured by Sam C. Dionisio, Senior Photogrammetric Aid.

   The method used for this test was a plane table traverse, which was run along the highway with side shots taken to detail within readable distances. Essential and controlling elevations were determined and located on the compilations to the nearest foot. These elevations were then transferred to quadrangle T-8269 and photograph No. 4873, on which the contouring was done and checked. The accuracy of the contour was found to be within the requirements of the instructions. Elevations, feet, and contour lines plotted in the Division of Photogrammetry.

   The transferred elevations ascertained by the vertical accuracy test party are denoted in yellow ink on the compilation and photograph.

Submitted by:

Sam C. Dionisio
Senior Photogrammetric Aid

9/1/43

Approved:

Ray L. Schoppe, Chief of Party
3. **Interpretation of the Photographs.** (Continued). New photographs within the limits of this quadrangle were not used for contouring, as they were not furnished this party until the work was practically completed. They are forwarded to the compilation office to be used for any purpose the office wishes. Photograph 12797 was used for the identification of the buildings and their classification in the town of Ridgelay.

7. **Mean High-Water Line.** See descriptive report, original planimetric maps.

8. **Low-Water Line.** See descriptive report, original planimetric maps.

10. **Details Offshore from the High-Water Line.** See descriptive report, original planimetric maps.

11. **Landmarks and Aids to Navigation.** See descriptive report, original planimetric maps.

12. **Hydrographic Control.** See descriptive report, original planimetric maps.

13. **Landing Fields and Aeronautical Aides.** There are no landing fields in this quadrangle.

20. The contouring was accomplished on lithographed print 8269. Political subdivisions, city limits, and street names of the town of Ridgelay are shown on tracing paper print 8269. It should be noted that a portion of the town of Ridgelay falls within the limits of Quadrangle 8270. This print should be used when that sheet is compiled. Bridge classifications are shown on lithographed print 8269. 1:20,000 scale photograph 4872 shows the identification of buildings and classifications in the town of Hillesboro. Photograph 12796 shows the identification of buildings and their classification, towns of Queen Anne and Cordova. Certain state highways are numbered on this photograph, along with some political subdivisions. Photograph 12797 shows identification of buildings and their classifications in the town of Ridgelay.

46. **Methods.** The majority of the field edit was done in connection with the contouring, and is shown on the lithographed print. However, in order to expedite the work, the small towns within the quadrangle were left for the identification and classification of buildings until photographs were received. This work was done direct on the several photographs listed. Field edit has been accomplished according to instructions. It is believed to be complete. The only incorporated town within the quadrangle is Ridgelay.
47. Adequacy of the Compilation. The compilation was found to be adequate except for the known deficiencies such as the listings of buildings in the various towns, political subdivisions, classification of roads and bridges, and woods.

48. Accuracy Tests. The vertical accuracy test was inadvertently included under Item 19. See that item, this report.

Horizontal accuracy tests, vicinity of this quadrangle, have not been run to date. This will be the subject of a special report.

Dated October 22, 1943

L. W. Swenson
Lieut. Comdr., C. & G. Survey
28. DETAILING

Sheet T-8269 is a revision of a 7½ minute quadrangle made from portions of sheets previously compiled from aerial photographs on a scale of 1:10,000.

The quadrangle was furnished the compilation office in "red-line" printed on celluloid. Corrections and additions were made on this sheet in ink from field edit notes taken from red-line paper prints similar to the celluloid sheet on which they had been recorded. All additions and revisions are shown in black ink, except the contours, which were inked in red on the back of the sheet.

There were several discrepancies in the junction between two of the 1:10,000 sheets in the town of Ridgely. These should be investigated as the compilation office had no way of telling if they were drafting or reproduction errors.

In tying in the detail to the radial plot which was run in this office for the adjoining quadrangles, considerable difference was noted in the northeast corner of the sheet. Approximately five square miles have been detailed on a separate piece of celluloid using radial points whose positions were determined by the new radial plot. This detail, as shown on the small piece of celluloid, is probably the more correct.

44. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES.

In comparing the sheet with the U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle of the area, quite a number of small discrepancies of an unimportant nature were noted. However, the information shown on the newer compilation should supersede that on the Geological Survey Map, as the latter was made from surveys of more than forty years ago.

45. COMPARISON WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS.

The published U. S. C. and G. S. Nautical Charts, which cover the area shown on Sheet T-8269 were not available in the compilation office.

Respectfully submitted,

Adelaide L. Parker,
Ass't. Engr. Draftsman.

Forwarded by:

Kenneth G. Crosby,
Chief of Party...
WOODS AND BRUSH

TYPE

D  Deciduous
E  Evergreen
Cy  Cypress

CONCEALMENT

S  Trees 10 feet or more in height, and thick enough when in foliage to conceal troop and vehicles.
Y  Brush and undergrowth thick enough to impede feet troops and conceal troops lying down.
X  Scattered trees not thick enough to conceal troops.
W  Scattered brush not thick enough to conceal troops.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

HO  Higher ground - usually appears in lighter tone on photograph; either wooded or cultivated areas; may be scrub trees or brush. (usually not symbolized on photographs.)
LO  Low areas - generally appears dark on photograph; becomes swampy during rainy season; often covered with dense growth of brush.
SW  Swamp - ground covered with water or boggy most of the time; lower in elevation than HO; wooded and/or brushy.
M  Salt marshes.

NOTE: The above areas are not outlined but sufficient notes are made on each photograph so that the variation in types can be correctly interpreted in the office.
### Bridge and Tunnel Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Symbol</th>
<th>One Lane</th>
<th>Unlimited</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5 m.p.h.</td>
<td>25 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>25 tons</td>
<td>13 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>10 tons</td>
<td>7 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>10 tons</td>
<td>4 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>6 tons</td>
<td>Light vehicles only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Second Symbol

- **Vertical Clearance**
  - A = over 14 feet
  - B = over 13 feet
  - C = over 12 feet
  - D = over 11 feet, etc.

#### Third Symbol

- **Horizontal Clearance**
  - A = over 18 feet
  - B = over 17 feet
  - C = over 16 feet
  - D = over 15 feet, etc.

#### Fourth Symbol

- Year of Classification
# ABBREVIATIONS

## ROADS
- **W** — Width (feet bet. shoulders)
- **P** — Private road
- **OP** — Overpass
- **UP** — Underpass
- **X** — Abandoned trail, road, etc.
- **RR** — Railroad tracks; as 2 tracks

## WOODS CLASSIFICATION
### Density Classification
- 1 — Scattered
- 2 — Thiny wooded
- 3 — Heavily wooded
- 4 — Densely wooded

### Types of woods
- **D** — Deciduous
- **P** — Evergreen and pine
- **R** — Brush
- **S** — Scrub
- **Y** — Cypress
- **L** — Young trees (LP—young pines, LD—young deciduous trees)

## SHORE LINE
- **HWL** — Mean high water; fast land
- **LWL** — Low water line
- **LL** — Light line; marsh shore line
- **M** — Marsh inshore limits
- **MW** — Marsh grass in water
- **Dk** — Dock
- **Pier** — Pier
- **Se W** — Sea wall
- **Bkhd** — Bulkhead
- **Jet** — Jetty
- **Dol** — Dolphin
- **Pile** — Pile
- **S** — Sand
- **Mud** — Mud
- **Rk** — Rock or rocky
- **Sty** — Stony
- **Conc** — Concrete
- **Wo** — Wood
- **Blf** — Bluff
- **Dune** — Dune

## BOUNDARIES
- **F** — Fence
- **Sty F** — Stone fence
- **FB** — Fire Break
- **Hdg** — Hedge
- **Park** — Park
- **Cem** — Cemetery
- **Co** — County
- **Md** — Maryland
- **Va** — Virginia
- **Bdy** — Boundary

## VEGETATION
- **C** — Cultivation
- **Gr** — Grass

## BUILDINGS
- **Ho** — House
- **Ba** — Barn
- **Sh** — Shed
- **Bldg** — Building
- **Bo Ho** — Boat House
- **Ch** — Church (give name)
- **Ct Ho** — Court House (give name)
- **P O** — Post Office (give name)
- **Sch** — School (give name)
- **Hos** — Hospital (give name)
- **RR Sta** — Railroad station
- **Sto** — Country store or gas sta.
- **P Sta** — Power Station
- **Ck H** — Chicken House
- **D** — Dwelling

## LANDMARKS
- **FT** — Fire tower
- **TT** — Transmission tower
- **RT** — Radio Tower or mast
- **Air Bn** — Airway beacon
- **Bn** — Non-lighted aid to navigation
- **Lt** — Lighted aid to navigation
- **Tk** — Low tank
- **Tk elev** — Tall tank
- **Stk** — Stack

## STREAMS, PONDS & BRIDGES
- **D** — Largest ditches only
- **DX** — Small
- **IS** — Intermittent stream
- **PD** — Probable drainage
- **Cr** — Creek
- **Ca** — Canal
- **Brg** — Bridge, (capacity & clearance)
- **Cv** — Culvert (capacity)
- **Lev** — Levee
- **Dam** — Dam
- **P** — Pond
- **IP** — Intermittent pond
### ROAD CLASSIFICATION FOR MAPS OF ALL SCALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>LABEL</th>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
<th>LOADING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dependable hard-surface heavy duty road.</td>
<td>Concrete, asphaltic concrete bituminus Macadam, H-15 type structures.</td>
<td>Will bear heaviest loads with little maintenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Secondary, hard-surface all-weather road.</td>
<td>Surface-treated, oiled gravel, waterbound Macadam, structures generally lighter than H-15 but sturdy.</td>
<td>Will bear fairly heavy military loads in all weather if maintained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loose-surface graded, dry-weather road.</td>
<td>Gravel or stone surface, stable material, selected sand-clay, etc. Drained and graded.</td>
<td>Will bear light military loads in good weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unimproved road.</td>
<td>Graded and drained earth, with very light structure.</td>
<td>Generally unsuitable for military loads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4U</td>
<td>Truck road</td>
<td>Woods roads, farm roads, etc. over which a standard gage vehicle can be driven.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>(Horse trails, foot trails, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roads with more than two (2) lanes are indicated by note along road, e.g. 3 LANE. Change in lanes shown by tick at point of change. Main roads have two lanes unless otherwise marked.

Private roads are designated by the letter P after the road classification.

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**WOODS-CONCEALMENT-CLASSIFICATION**

Class-A:---Trees-over-10'-high-and-thick-enough-to-hide-troops;
Class-B:---Brush-thick-enough-to-hide-troops-but-dense-enough-to-impede-progress,
Class-C:---Scattered brush thick enough to hide troops but not thick enough to impede progress.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USGB</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Md. Geol. S. county maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Railway Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Road Maps</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name on Survey</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talbot County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ridgely No. 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Car. Co.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsboro No. 6</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Q.A. Co.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruthsburg No. 6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel No. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Talbot Co.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania R.R. (Oxford Branch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore &amp; Eastern R.R.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Roads Nos. 203, 309, 312, 402, 480, 481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(480: Ridgely to Greensboro)</td>
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<td>Mason Branch</td>
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Names underlined in red approved by L. Heck on 5/17/44

M 254
RECORDS

Between January, 1942 and July, 1944, this Bureau completed 323 quadrangles. These maps have been published, or are in the process of being published on scales of 1:31,680 or 1:25,000. This series of quadrangles includes a land area of approximately 15,000 square miles. Incidental to this work, a considerable volume of survey records and data has accumulated which will be filed for future reference. This material is filed as follows:

Registered and Filed in the Vault

Cloth-mounted copy of the published quadrangle. Published quadrangle at 1:20,000 scale

Black and white cloth-mounted copy of the map manuscript. This copy is filed to preserve original survey detail shown on the manuscript at 1:20,000 scale which may not have been shown on the published sheet. For political boundaries, woodland, marsh, and swamp limits, refer to the published quadrangle for the finally adopted positions out lines.

Descriptive Report. Division.

Filed in the Photogrammetric Section—Surveys Branch

Field inspection photographs.

Contoured photographs (on which planetable contouring work was performed.)

Field edit sheet.

Descriptions of recoverable topographic stations (Form 524), filed in Reviewing-Unit Section.

Supplementary traverse and level records.

Field notes, computations, lists of positions, and tabulations of results of horizontal and vertical accuracy tests.

Reproduction proof.

Correction sheet (copy of quadrangle showing in red changes to be made when next printed.)

Check lists of work performed on each sheet in the Washington Office during review, drafting, edit, and reproduction.

Original celluloid manuscript — red-line print.
Copies of specifications and all instructions to field parties and field offices.

Filed in Reproduction Branch

Glass negatives of the color separation drawings.

Filed in the Library

Special report on field work by Commander K. T. Adams, 1944.

Special report on office work by B. G. Jones, 1944.

Season's report on field work by Commander F. L. Gellen, 1944.

Season's report on field work by Commander R. L. Schoppe, 1944.

Delivered to the Army Map Service in accordance with the contract

Film negatives and film positives of the color separation drawings.

All color separation drawings.

Original celluloid manuscript

A correction sheet consisting of a copy of the first edition of the quadrangle with notes in red indicating changes desirable at the next printing.
DIVISION OF CHARTS
SURVEYS BRANCH

REVIEW OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY T-8269

RIDGELY QUADRANGLE

This quadrangle manuscript has been examined for completeness, accuracy, and conformity with the specifications. It is adequate for smooth drafting, reproduction and publication. Revisions found to be necessary in this office are discussed on the next page.

**Horizontal and Vertical Accuracy**
The nearest horizontal accuracy test was run in quadrangle T-8268.

A vertical accuracy test was run in this area. See Item 16 in this Descriptive Report.

**Previous Surveys**
This manuscript has been compared with the following previous topographic surveys of this Bureau and other agencies. This map is satisfactory to supersede the previous surveys over the common area.

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<tr>
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**Comparison with Nautical Charts Nos. 1225**
The manuscript has not been applied to the charts at the date of this review. The following comments are pertinent to the compilation and correction of nautical charts:

The details of T-8269 are complete and adequate for chart correction.
The following revisions of the map manuscript were found to be necessary and were accomplished as a part of this review:

Only changes of a minor nature were necessary during the review of this map manuscript.

Reviewed May 4, 1944 By M. V. Parker
under direction of D. H. Benson

Inspected by B. G. Jones B. G. Jones 5/46

Examined and approved:

K.T. Adams
Chief, Surveys-Branch
Division of Photogrammetry

Robert Whalen
Chief, Div. of Charts
Nautical Chart Branch

Chief, Topography Section

Raymond P. Lyman
Chief, Div. of Coastal Surveys